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REISSUE APPLICATION
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TITLE: DIGITAL VIDEO CONVERTER BOX FOR
SUBSCRIBER/HOME WITH MULTIPLE TELEVISION
SETS**REISSUE APPLICATION BY THE INVENTOR, OFFER TO SURRENDER**

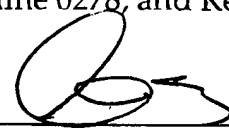
To the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks:

The undersigned applicant of the accompanying reissue application for the reissue of letters patent for a DIGITAL VIDEO CONVERTER BOX FOR SUBSCRIBER/HOME WITH MULTIPLE TELEVISIONS SETS, Patent Number 5,936,660, granted to me on August 10, 1999, of which Conexant Systems, Inc. is now sole owner by assignment, and on whose behalf and with whose assent the accompanying application is made, hereby offers to surrender said letters patent.

Date: 1/24/00

Itzhak Gurantz

Conexant Systems, Inc., assignee of U.S. Patent No. 5,936,660, consents to the filing of the application filed herewith for the reissue of said U.S. Patent. Assignment of the invention to Conexant Systems, Inc. is recorded in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 009995, Frame 0278; and Reel 9182, Frame 0343.

Date: 1/21/00

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Digital Video Converter Box for Subscriber/Home with Multiple Television Sets

Priority

This application claims priority from provisional application serial number
5 60/033,059 filed December 12, 1996, entitled "DIGITAL VIDEO CONVERTER BOX FOR
SUBSCRIBER/HOME WITH MULTIPLE TELEVISION SETS" and bearing attorney
docket number 1499/102, which is incorporated herein, in its entirety, by reference.

Background of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to digital video conversion systems, in particular, a
system for use with multiple television sets at the home of a single subscriber.

Subscription and pay-per-view video services are delivered to a subscriber's premises
via both satellite and cable transmission systems. In cable systems, 6 MHZ analog video
and/or digital QAM channels are frequency division multiplexed (FDM) across the 500 -
15 1000 MHZ cable bandwidth. In typical satellite systems, several compressed digital video
programs are time division multiplexed (TDM) into a single 10 - 40 Mbit/s QPSK or BPSK
modulated C- or K- band carrier. Several carriers may be available to subscribers over
several transponders in the satellite.

In order to select and view a program, the received broadcast signal must be tuned,
20 demodulated, and decompressed. Additionally, in the case of premium or pay-per-view
programming, authorization must be obtained for the digital data to be decrypted. In
traditional systems, these functions are placed in a set-top converter box, which RF
modulates the decompressed video for viewing on channel 3 or 4 of a standard television.

The tuning and demodulation functions of the conversion process for cable and
25 satellite systems differ because of their transmission methods. The decompression and RF
modulation of the digital video data are similar to both systems. In cable systems, the
appropriate 6 MHZ channel is tuned by mixing the received FDM signal to bring the desired
channel to an intermediate frequency (IF). The IF QAM signal is then demodulated into the
compressed digital video data. For satellite systems, the set-top converter box does not

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receive the K- or C- band carrier directly, but is fed an amplified signal translated to the L-band. The converter box then tunes the desired channel to an IF frequency. In both systems, the digital video data is decompressed according to pre-defined algorithms (e.g., as an MPEG-2 program), then is modulated as an analog signal for viewing on a television set or
5 monitor.

Because of advantages of digital video broadcast systems over analog systems in the quality, density, and versatility of services, digital systems are projected to soon replace analog transmission systems. However, by their nature, digital set-top converter boxes are more complex and expensive than analog set-tops. Additionally, digital video systems
10 currently require one set-top box for each independently operating television, whereas many televisions are simply split off the cable drop to a household subscribed to an analog system. A television can usually be directly split off an analog system because many sets come equipped with "cable-ready" tuners. "Cable-ready" tuners are relatively inexpensive since they are mere extensions of terrestrial broadcast tuners. Further, premium channels are often
15 authorized by simply removing a notch filter on the cable drop entering the premises of an analog system subscriber. Thus, although digital video transmission systems offer more and better services than analog systems, they suffer a higher cost per television set for a given subscriber.

Controlling the ability to view programming by only authorized subscribers or
20 purchasers is of primary importance in a satellite or cable broadcast system. Unlike free terrestrial broadcasts which are paid by advertising sponsors, satellite and cable systems charge viewers directly for programming. Many access control systems have been deployed and were subsequently defeated. Because of arguments that any access control system can eventually be dissected and defeated, the state-of-the-art system features a "replaceable
25 security" element such as a "smartcard". The smartcard is credit-card sized, and contains an integrated circuit chip for authorizing a unique subscriber. The smartcard is inserted into the set-top box to decrypt premium programming. A smartcard may be used on a pre-paid basis, or can be inexpensively replaced in the event the existing access control system is defeated.

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In addition to the cost disadvantage of requiring an individual set-top box for each television in a household, problems also arise in managing access control for a household. For example, additional televisions in the home of an analog cable subscriber are often charged only a nominal fee, based on a multiple-license discount. However, in a digital transmission system with individual set-top boxes per television, a system operator could not offer such a discount since the smartcards could be moved to other homes. At the time of this invention, this necessity to pay for each individually operating set in a household remains a disadvantage of digital systems compared to analog systems.

Summary of the Invention

Embodiments of the present invention provide a more efficient, single digital video converter box for a subscriber's premises (household) to eliminate the need to use an individual set-top converter for each television in the premises.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a household converter box accepts a frequency division multiplexed signal containing many channels of modulated digital video programming from either a cable drop or a satellite LNB amplifier. The converter box employs an independent tuning, demodulation, and video decompression chain for each independently operating television set in the house, but shares a common conditional access circuit, remote control receiver, power supply and chassis.

In further accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, each individual tuning, demodulation, and video decompression chain may be housed as a modular unit which plugs into the main chassis. The individual modules provide a digital output to the conditional access unit for decryption, and a digital input for decompression of the decrypted data stream. Where television sets contain built-in decompression ability (e.g., MPEG-2 decoding ability) and accept digital inputs, a form of the present invention does not decompress and RF modulate the digital program data, but outputs the digital data directly.

In further accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the household video decoder box will contain a single remote control receiver which accepts commands from the various remote control transmitters associated with each television on the

subscriber's premises. A single remote control receiver, as opposed to individual receivers in individual set-top boxes reduces costs per television set on a subscriber's premises. Since the remote control receiver can be separated from each transmitter by one or more walls, infrared or other line-of-sight modulation schemes cannot be used, but an RF band is used in the
5 present invention.

In further accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the output of the conversion box to the individually operating television sets can be over a number of media, including a wireless RF link. For example, an RF modulated analog video signal on channel 3 or 4 may be carried from the household conversion box to the individual television sets
10 over separate coax links. Similarly, direct baseband digital data from the converter box may be carried to the individual sets over twisted wire pair links. Additionally, the selected video program may be transmitted to the individual television sets over a local, low-power wireless RF link, in analog or digital form.

The present invention is advantageously able to operate multiple televisions in a
15 subscriber's premises through the same conditional access device. Prior to this invention, each television subscribed to a digital video transmission system required its own set-top box, and because of replaceable security, it's own smartcard. This arrangement makes it difficult for a digital video service to allow a household multiple-set discount, common in analog cable services, because smartcards could be easily moved to other households. The present
20 invention allows the use of a single smartcard for a subscriber, and enables a digital video service provider to competitively offer a multiple set household discount.

The following benefits are obtained from the present invention: (1) a reduced cost per television set in a household viewing digital video transmissions, (2) a secure method of identifying all of a subscriber's digital video television decoders through a single conditional
25 access unit, and (3) a simpler method of decoding digital television transmissions for a single subscriber premises, or household.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a prior art configuration for providing digital video to

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multiple television sets in a single household.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a configuration of the present invention for providing digital video to multiple television sets in a single household.

Figure 3 is a block diagram of a household digital converter of an embodiment of the
5 present invention.

Detailed Discussion of the Presently Preferred Embodiments

In the prior art, a single household could use an individual digital video decoder set-top box 10 for each independently operating television set 12, as in Figure 1. As used herein,
10 a television set may be any video signal display device including conventional televisions and computer monitors. Each set-top box 10 has a remote control 14 associated with it. The signals into the household are split by splitter 16 for delivery to each of the set-top boxes 10. In addition to a constant cost per television in the household, each set-top would probably be authorized as an individual subscriber, independent of one another. Each set-top 10 would
15 have it's own conditional access unit, and as systems often use such replaceable security elements, it's own smartcard.

The present invention allows the use of a single converter box for cable or satellite pay-per-view and/or subscription digital video system, using a single conditional access unit (smartcard). A typical example of this single household digital video converter box 100 is
20 shown in Figure 2, for three television sets 12 in the home. Each television set has a remote control 18 associated with it for communication with the converter box 100.

A block diagram of the household digital video converter box 100 is shown in Figure 3. For serving a plurality of television sets, the converter box includes a plurality of chains, each including a tuner 102, a demodulator 104, a decompression unit 110 and an RF video
25 modulation unit 108. The chains share a single conditional access unit 110 and one or more remote control receivers 112 for all household sets, and a single power supply 114 and chassis. The input to the converter box provides the television signals. Current examples of such inputs include a cable drop with 6 MHZ QAM channels FDM'ed (frequency division multiplexed) over the 500 - 1000 MHZ bandwidth, or an L-band FDM signal of a number of

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10 - 40 MHZ QPSK/BPSK satellite channels from an LNB. The conditional access unit 110 operates with a single smartcard 116.

The FDM signal from the cable drop or LNB is power split in the converter box, and fed to the individual tuner/demodulator/decompression/modulator units. The individual
5 converter units are modularly inserted into the main chassis in the preferred embodiment. This modularity allows the subscriber to purchase only the amount of hardware required for his household. In other embodiments, a fixed number of tuner/demodulator/decompression/modulator units may be configured. The converter units accept commands from the remote control receiver 112 to tune a desired FDM channel. The
10 selected channel is demodulated from the QAM or QPSK/BPSK signals in a cable or satellite converter box, respectively, into digital data to be decrypted by the conditional access unit 110. The conditional access unit outputs the decrypted digital data on a baseband video signal. The decrypted digital data is then input back into the units to be decompressed according to predetermined algorithms (e.g., as an MPEG-2 stream). The decompressed
15 video is then modulated into an RF analog signal viewed on a standard television set typically on channel 3 or 4. The RF signals from the decoder box to the individual television sets are carried on separate coaxial cable segments. In configurations where television sets have built-in decompression ability and accept direct digital video data, the modular units contain only tuner and demodulation functions, and baseband digital data is output from the converter to
20 the televisions in the subscriber's home. In the latter embodiment, the baseband digital data may be carried from the converter box to the individual television sets over twisted wire pair, coax, or wireless RF means.

In the preferred embodiment, a single RF remote control receiver services individual remote control transmitters associated with the independently operating televisions in the
25 household. The remote control transmitters 18 use the RF band, as opposed to infrared, because a (reflected) line-of-sight is not always available to the single decoder box.

Of course, it should be understood that various changes and modifications to the preferred embodiments described above will be apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, a less efficient implementation of the invention may be configured with a plurality

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of remote control receivers, one for each chain of converter units. Also, the system of the invention is applicable regardless of the content of the signals being processed. The signals may include broadcast television programs, cable programs, interactive games, computer data, etc. for display on a television or monitor. These and other changes can be made
5 without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and without diminishing its attendant advantages. It is therefore intended that such changes and modifications be covered by the following claims.

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